IN THE CLAIMS:

1-6 (canceled)

7. (currently amended) A method of treating a patient characterized in that a xenon adjuvant is provided in a form of a combination medicament comprising gaseous xenon selected from the group consisting of gaseous xenon and a xenon containing gas mixture as an adjuvant and a cerebral medicament selecting from the group consisting of a medicament for treating migraine, a medicament for the treatment of Alzheimer's disease, a medicament for the treatment of Huntington's disease, ~~a medicament for the treatment of amyotropical lateral sclerosis~~ and a medicament for the treatment of AIDS dementia, selecting as a patient some one having such condition, administering the adjuvant to such a patient by inhalation with the intended purpose of assisting the effect of the cerebral ~~hemogenous~~ medicament, wherein xenon is administered in a subanesthetic amount wherein the xenon-containing gas mixture administered to the patient contains no more than 65% by volume of xenon and when the xenon-containing gas mixture itself contains more than 65% by volume xenon the xenon-containing gas mixture is metered into the patient's respiratory gas so that the combined gas supplied to the patient contains no more than 65% by volume xenon, and administering the cerebral ~~hemogenous~~ medicament orally or parenterally to such a patient.

8-14. (canceled)

15. (previously presented) The method as claimed in claim 7, characterized in that the xenon-containing gas mixture administered to the patient contains no more than 60% by volume of xenon and when the xenon-containing gas mixture itself contains more than 60% by volume

xenon the xenon-containing gas mixture is metered into the patient's respiratory gas so that the combined gas supplied to the patient contains from 5 to 60% by volume xenon.

16. (previously presented) The method as claimed in claim 15, characterized in that the xenon-containing gas mixture administered to the patient contains no more than 50% by volume of xenon and when the xenon-containing gas mixture itself contains more than 50% by volume xenon the xenon-containing gas mixture is metered into the patient's respiratory gas so that the combined gas supplied to the patient contains from 5 to 50% by volume xenon.

17. (previously presented) The method as claimed in claim 16, characterized in that the xenon-containing gas mixture administered to the patient contains no more than 40% by volume of xenon and when the xenon-containing gas mixture itself contains more than 40% by volume xenon the xenon-containing gas mixture is metered into the patient's respiratory gas so that the combined gas supplied to the patient contains from 5 to 40% by volume xenon.

18. (previously presented) The method as claimed in claim 16, characterized in that the xenon-containing gas mixture administered to the patient contains no more than 30% by volume of xenon and when the xenon-containing gas mixture itself contains more than 30% by volume xenon the xenon-containing gas mixture is metered into the patient's respiratory as so that the combined gas supplied to the patient contains from 5 to 30% by volume xenon.

19. (previously presented) The method as claimed in claim 16, characterized in that the xenon-containing gas mixture administered to the patient contains no more than 20% by volume of xenon and when the xenon-containing gas mixture itself contains more than 20% by volume xenon the xenon-containing gas mixture is metered into the patient's respiratory gas so that the combined gas supplied to the patient contains from 5 to 20% by volume xenon.

20. (new) The method as claimed in claim 7, characterized in that the cerebral medicament is selected from the group consisting of a medicament for the treatment of

Alzheimer's disease, a medicament for the treatment of Huntington's disease and a medicament for the treatment of AIDS dementia.